

Topeka State Journal

An Independent Newspaper
BY FRANK P. MCGLENNAN

VOLUME XLII, No. 44

Entered as second class matter.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER OF TOPEKA.

According to announcement made

December 6, on account of the enormous

increase in white paper and scarcity of sum.

Subscription Rates for Year 1920.

By mail in advance, one year, \$3.00

By mail in advance, six months, \$2.00

By mail in advance, three months, \$1.50

By mail in advance, one month, .50

One week, .15

One month, .50

Telephone 1520

Masthead office: Paul H. McGleNNan,

Editor; J. H. McGleNNan, Business

Manager; J. H. McGleNNan, Editor

Members: Associated Press, American

Newspaper Publishers Association, Audit

Bureau of Circulation

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Associated Press is exclusively

entitled to the use of the name of the

news dispatches credited to it or not other-

wise credited in its name and also the

name of its contributors.

INFORMATION FOR ALL READERS OF

THE TOPEKA STATE JOURNAL.

Each reader of the State Journal is

offered the unlimited use of the largest in-

formation bureau in the world.

This service is free of charge. It is the

national capital, where it is in immediate

touch with all the resources of the

United States government.

It can answer practically any question

you want to ask—but it can't give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

the facts of the case. It can give you

DIVIDING INCOMES.

During the past year prospects

of the "dawn of a new day" have been

frequently made. In this "new era"

the lot of the laboring man is pic-

tured as much better and his reward

much greater than at present.

Obviously, if the income of a large

part of our population could be ma-

terially increased and its purchasing

power increased in proportion, the re-

sult would be a decrease in much ex-

isting poverty with its resulting mis-

ery and unhappiness. It is the belief

not only of many wage earners, but

also of many who style themselves

"advanced thinkers" that if the re-

turns of industry were more equitably

divided the wage earner would receive

this large increase in wages.

A writer in Leslie's has been com-

piling figures on this subject and

finds that according to the report on

incomes made by the secretary of the

treasury of the United States, the

number of persons in 1917 who had

for the year an income of \$3,000 or

over was 993,923. Their total income

exceeded \$2,000,000,000. Now, if all

this income in excess of \$3,000 per in-

dividual had been taken away from its

recipients and divided pro rata among

all the 110,000,000 inhabitants of the

United States without any regard to

any possible difference among them

of services rendered to society, each

individual would have received \$61.

In other words, if in 1917, a year of

great prosperity and war profits, all

individual incomes in excess of \$3,000

had been divided, so that neither Mr.

Rockefeller nor any one else had had

an income of over \$3,000 there would

have been only \$61 per capita to be

divided.

It might well be said that the divi-

sion should not be made among all

but only among wage earners. Fol-

lowing this line of thought we find,

says this writer, that according to the

census of 1910, 41.5 per cent of the

population of the United States was

engaged in "gainful occupations." This

was an increase of 3.2 per cent over

the percentage in 1900. It is com-

monly acknowledged that since 1910

there has been a further increase in

the percentage of those engaged in oc-

cupations. Using, however, the per-

centage of 1910, namely, 41.5 per cent,

we find that the equal division among

all "engaged in gainful occupations"

of all surplus income over and above

\$3,000 received by any individual dur-

ing the year 1917 would have resulted

in the division of approximately \$147

per wage earner.

If this division of income were made

all possibilities in this direction would

have been exhausted, and after the

small increase was obtained by the

wage earner, a resulting loss in pro-

duction through the killing of the reward

of initiative and unusual ability might

prevent the maintenance of the in-

crease. After the division was made,

if the amount divided were used for

living expenses, there would also be a

decrease in the amount of capital

available for equipment to increase

production.

All of this goes to show that after

the wage earner had spent his \$147 he

would be worse off than he was before

he received it and we would be under

the necessity of starting all over again.

HOOVER'S INDEPENDENCE.

In his statement to the press, de-

claring himself an independent in poli-

tics, Mr. Hoover is entirely within his

rights as a citizen, and he has a large

comradship. Mr. Hoover says that he

believes in parties—two and no more.

He proposes to wait until the party

Evening Story

Snappy Heads.

BY R. RAY BAKER.

"Women are to vote like men, but

they don't make good at men's

trades," yawned Alex Winton, as he

watched Dixie Lowell pick a piece

of type from the case and place it in

the "stick" upside down.

Dixie, perched on a high stool, blot-

ter his lip and adjusted the letter cor-

rectly.

"Men are so egotistical," she re-

turned, somewhat sharply. "And how

about women in war work?"

Alex sharpened a pencil.

"Oh, they're doing as eleventh-

hour girls and theater ushers and the

like," he admitted, replacing the

pencil behind his ear. "I don't mis-

understand me, I'm not saying

women lack intelligence, but I do con-

tend that they seldom succeed in

their work where skill is required."

The scene was the composing room

of the "Observer," published

weekly. Editor, Sam Phelps; As-

sistant Editor, Alex Winton; Terms, \$1

Per Year in Advance; Advertising

Rates on Application.

Dixie, a collector for Berkwith's

department store, and her duties fre-

quently took her past the "Observer"

office. She usually stopped to see

Alex and to try her hand at setting

type. She was engaged to Alex, and

they were to be married when he "got

it." "Typsetting is so fascinating," she

had just remarked. "I wonder if I

could learn and work at it."

Alex, who had made the remark

set down as the opening sentence of

this story.

"I must go," she said pres-

ently, having "distributed" the type

she had set up. "By the way, Alex,

you've been in the newspaper business

three years. Why don't you try it in

a big city?"

She got down from the stool and

said, "Perhaps I will," he told her, and

there was a hint of swagging as he

walked toward the editorial room. "I

could make good at it right."

She opened the door.

"Anyhow," she said as a passing

word, "women have the determination

and the ability to get the vote, just

remember that."

"Alex has his share of egotism,"

she murmured, as she went up the

stairs to her room, "but he's a good

boy for the dear boy."

Soon after Dixie announced she

was leaving Elktion.

"Whenever you 'get there' I'm

ready to become Mrs. Winton," she

told Alex by way of reassurance. "I

want to be a big city girl, you know,

and she's been wanting me to go for

some time. You'd better

come along and try your hand on the

big dailies."

A year passed. Dixie and Alex cor-

responded regularly. Dixie had a job

and was enjoying her work, she told

him. "Better come on down and get

into the big game," she urged in every

letter.

At the end of the year Alex de-

cided she had the right idea.

"I can make good on any of the

paid work," she wrote him, "and I can

make small training in the best thing

possible. I ought to be able to hold

any job."

Alex followed Dixie to the big

city. He could not see that she was

changed a bit, but her temper in

coming to make a place for herself

in the city had made him more in love

with her than ever. He felt ashamed

of himself for not leaving Elktion

International

Sunday School Lesson

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

For Feb. 22 is "Peter Delivered From

Prison."—Acts 12:1-17.

An Other-World Visitor.

Of a sudden, the world has been

stirred over spiritualism, and the

newspapers are giving as much atten-

tion to speculation and evidence con-

cerning its existence beyond the grave

as if the theme were as brand-new as

the recent wireless disturbances which

certain scientists straightway attribute

to messages from Mars. (Some day

a disaster among the newspaper files

produced by such a message, such an

indictment of the sensationalism and

superstition and coarseness of "sci-

ence" as will make us all turn

aside to faith in plain common

sense.)

Sir Oliver Lodge is given a credence

which is practically denied to Paul

and Luke and the other New Testam-

ent chroniclers. Conan Doyle has

been accorded a popular brevet rank

as an authority upon the supernatural

and the occult, and he has been au-

thorized to join the Apostles, to

whom the heavens were opened at

Patmos. There are many otherwise

able, bent over the question, who

listen to the trivialities of these recent

proselytes to spiritualism, concerning

outrageous, late-night, tambourine-

drumming, "mediums," "mediums,"

and "mediums," and "mediums," and

the sublime affirmations of Holy Writ

concerning the glorious truth of im-

mortality.

The clear teaching of the Bible is

that personality persists beyond the

grave. The inspired pages present a

noble picture of a glorious realm